Page 10	Page Col.
Auction Sales, Real	Horses & Carriages. 9
Announcements12	4-0 Lost mint . Deaths 7 5
Bankers & Brokers 23 Country Board11	5 Proposals
Business Chances 6 Business Notices 6	7 Railroads
Dividend Notices 9 Dressmaking	2 Planos 6 3
Excursions	3  School Agencies
Financial 9 For Sale 9 Hotels 9	2 Spring Resorts

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, MARCH 29, 1896.

## THIRTYTWO PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Matabeles have been defeated with heavy loss in two fights with British forces. The forces of the insurgents in Corea are within ten miles of Seoul and the Government is helpless. — M. Berthelot, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, resigned his portfolio. The University boat race on the Thames was won by the Oxford crew.

DOMESTIC .- The Raines Liquor Tax law will be obeyed in some cities in this State to-day, while in others the authorities will disregard it. It is understood that Francis Hendricks, of Syracuse, may have the office of State Excise Commissioner if he wants it. === The battleship Iowa was launched at the Cramps' shipyard. Philadelphia. - The Turkish Minister at Washington has received no notice of his recall from the Porte. \_\_\_\_ The Treasury deficit so far this year is placed at \$18,000,000. ==== Two distillery warehouses were burned at Louisville,

causing a loss of \$1,000,000. CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The proposition of a private corporation yet to be organized was submitted to the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn for leasing the railway over the Bridge and for running the elevated trains across without change and for one fare. — Mrs. Emma Booth-Tucker, one of the new commanders of the Salvation Army, arrived on the St. Louis and talked of her plans. —— The police officials an-nounced that they would take no steps to enforce the Raines law until they heard from Corporation

Counsel Scott. —— Stocks were strong.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day:
Cloudy, with rain; warmer. The temperature vesterday: Highest, 46 degrees; lowest, 28; aver-

The United States Geological Survey presents an interesting report of its work for the season of 1895. Its experts surveyed in the seven rendered to the public library, that risk would months of operations 40,864 square miles of territory, obtaining results which must prove of great economic value. The researches covered a wide extent of country, ranging from the coal and building stone deposits of New-England to the phosphate beds of the South. Alaska was not neglected, and much light was thrown on the gold mining and other resources of that Territory. The Survey, under the directorship of Professor Walcott, again demonstrates its value not only to science, but to the material welfare and progress of the country.

It is reported from St. Petersburg, although the report as yet lacks official confirmation, that Russia is about to resume specie payments and adopt a gold standard. At present Russia's standard of value is nominally silver, although specie payments have been suspended for forty years, and depreciated paper currency is full legal tendor. The radical change of policy foreshadowed is entitled to belief because Russia has been steadily increasing her holdings of gold for several years now, and is known to be in a strong position to carry out the reform. It is only another indication of her determination to put herself commercially on a par with other civilized nations, and should be an object-lesson of great value to those who are working so persistently for the degradation of our own currency by the free coinage of silver.

The resignation of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced in the cable dispatches which we publish to-day, far from impairing the strength of the Bourgeois Administration, is likely to increase its strength at home and its prestige abroad. For M. Berthelot, although distinguished as a scientist, was without any experience in international statecraft, and entertained hazy ideas on the score of diplomacy. Notoriously erratic, he was obviously unfit to be intrusted with the direction of the foreign policy of France in such critical times as those through which we are now passing. It is especially his attitude in connection with the military operations of the English in Egypt that has excited public disapproval. For the leading bankingouses in France as well as a vast body of the people are financially interested in the welfare the Land of the Nile, the entire prosperity of which depends upon the maintenance of the English occupation and upon the efficacy of the British resistance to the Dervish invasion.

Attention is drawn in our London cable dispatch of to-day to the contradiction apparent in Mr. Chamberlain's speech at the Canada Club the other day between his profession of himself as a convinced Free Trader and his proposal to organize an imperial Zollverein, based on free trade within and a tariff for revenue without the Empire. His project involves the practical repudiation of the Cobden doctrine. It reserves free trade for commercial intercourse between the colonies and the mother country, but imposes protective duties against foreign countries. While Mr. Chamberlain's project is likely to meet with widespread approval throughout the British Empire, especially among the agricultural and industrial classes. hich have learned by bitter experience the utter fallacy of free trade, it will scarcely be halled with satisfaction in this country, since it will ultimately result in the establishment of a kraals. To withdraw the best part of the police ing was first instructed to get in readiness, subtendering our "friendly" offices to Spain for the protective tariff in England against American from New-York City would be to provoke crimical protective tariff in England against American from New-York City would be to provoke crimical protective tariff in England against American from New-York City would be to provoke crimical protective tariff in England against American from New-York City would be to provoke crimical protective tariff in England against American from New-York City would be to provoke crimical protective tariff in England against American from New-York City would be to provoke crimical protective tariff in England against American from New-York City would be to provoke crimical protective tariff in England against American from New-York City would be to provoke crimical protective tariff in England against American from New-York City would be to provoke crimical protective tariff in England against American from New-York City would be to provoke crimical protective tariff in England against American from New-York City would be to provoke crimical protective tariff in England against American from New-York City would be to provoke crimical protective tariff in England against American from New-York City would be to provoke crimical protective tariff in England against American from New-York City would be to provoke crimical protective tariff in England against American from New-York City would be to provoke crimical protective tariff in England against American from New-York City would be to provoke crimical protective tariff in England against American from New-York City would be to provoke crimical protective tariff in England against American from New-York City would be to provoke crimical protective tariff in England against American from New-York City would be to provoke crimical protective tariff in England against American from New-York City will ultimately result in the establishment of a

corn and American meat. The proposal is, after all, not so surprising when one contemplates the miserable condition of British agriculture, and remembers that the backbone of the Conservative party now in power is composed of land-American competition.

Oxfoal's victory in the British university boatrace, which took place yesterday on the Thames, was a genuine surprise, as Cambridge was considered by experts to possess a strenger crew than her rival. Moreover, Cambridge won the toss, and had the Surrey side of the river, which was a decided advantage in view of the extremely stormy weather that prevailed. In spite of this the Oxford boat, which had an American undergraduate as bow, won the fifty-third annual boatrace that has been rowed between the two universities in 20 minutes and 4 secondssplendid time when the weather and rough water are taken into consideration. This makes the seventh year in succession that Oxford has carried off the victory, and it has now to its credit thirty races, as against twenty-two won by

### THE LIBRARY SITE.

So far as we have observed, the application of the New-York Public Library trustees for the reservoir site on Fifth-ave, is objected to on only three grounds. There are some persons who do not regard that as the best available site for the library, but we think that they are a small minority, and that their opinion does not hold good against the deliberate judgment of the trustees, fortified by the arguments which the nature of this undertaking and the conditions of life in New-York supply. There is considerable opposition among fire insurance men to the destruction of the reservoir, which they seem to think essential to the safety of property on the East Side of the city. But the chief engineer of the Croton Aqueduct explicitly says that there is nothing in their contention, that neither the supply nor the pressure of water would be diminished by the removal of the reservoir at Forty-second-st., the fact being that what is needed are additional mains from the reservoir in Central Park to the lower part of the city The third objection is raised by those who think that an open space is more needed than a library at the point where the trustees want to build, But opposition on this score proceeds in part from a misunderstanding of the facts. It is not proposed to encroach in the least degree on Bryant Park. On the contrary, considerable space would be added to it, in effect, for the library building, as the trustees say, would leave an unoccupied margin of one hundred feet on Fifth-ave, and fifty feet at each end. "It is held, however, by some persons, and not

without a show of reason, that the reservoir ought to be removed, not in order that another building, no matter how excellent its character and purpose, may be erected on its site, but in order that Bryant Park may be extended to Fifth-ave, and kept forever open and unobstructed. We sympathize cordially with the general disposition to increase as far as is practicable the city's park reserves, and to defend those we have against encroachment and unworthy uses. If Bryant Park now included the whole area bounded by Fifth and Sixth aves, and Fortieth and Forty-second sts., the library trustees' application for that site would have a very different aspect, would certainly encounter much stronger opposition, and might perhaps deserve only to be rejected outright; though even then, in our opinion, some strong arguments could be advanced in its support. It may be said that the proposal ought now to be treated as if the park extended to Fifth-ave., inasmuch as potentially it has that extent already, the removal of the reservoir sooner or later being a certainty. But such a contention is ingenious rather than substantial. Nobody can foretell the future, but this at least is sure, that so long as the reservoir remains at the disposition of the municipality there will always be danger of its being ultimately employed or removed in furtherance of be avoided, and its occupation for a noble us would be permanently guaranteed.

Conceding, therefore, that some contingent sacrifice would be involved in giving this site to the library, we feel that the city would obtain substantial compensation. Such a building as the trustees can be trusted to put up would in itself be a source of public credit and of pleasure and instruction to all the people. There may possibly be persons perverse enough to reason that the city is asked to make a handsome gift to owners of real estate in the neighborhood of the reservoir, the value of whose property would be enhanced if the trustees' request should be granted. Such a suggestion has been offered, we believe, in years past, when one or another plan for utilizing the reservoir site has been under consideration. But those who offer it overlook the fact that the city in reality makes a handsome gift to itself of revenue from taxation when it performs an act which enhances real estate values. The representatives of the library even go so far as to suggest that the suitable library building. But this is not a consideration of the first importance. The main question is whether the city, owning and emadmirably adapted to the requirements of the great institution now taking form under their direction, can reasonably be asked to surrender it for that purpose. It seems to us that the right answer to the question is the answer which tion for a building fund is important, but we agree with Mayor Strong that this is an unfavorable time to present it. There is danger that it would embarrass rather than facilitate the plans of the trustees, by postponing the settlement of their most pressing and difficult problem.

# SOUTH AFRICAN TROUBLES.

In ordinary circumstances a revolt among the Matabeles would be a trifling matter. Six months ago it would not have caused in England a serious second thought. A squadron of mounted police would have been sent to the scene with a machine-gun, and pouf! the trouble would have been ended. Since the fall of Lobengula there has been no chieftain able to command a general uprising, and since the death of Mosilikatze there has been none capable of waging warfare against white men. Moreover, the Matabeles are no longer the mighty warriors and insatiate slayers of men they were in the days of Chaka and Dingaan. They have grown weary of battle. They have become more mild in spirit. Like Khama's men, and the Zulus and Basutos and other tribes, they have learned to respect the power of the British and to appreciate the blessings of their rule. There is no reason to suppose that there is anything like a spontaneous and universal revolt. Yet such revolt as there is arouses keen anxiety not only at Buluwayo and Cape Town, but in London itself, as though a serious war with a great Power were in prospect,

The reason of this is not difficult to find. In the first place, the cat is away. That is to say, Dr. Jameson and his troopers are in England. That fact gives restless spirits opportunity to break out here and there and raid the settlers.

suffered a great blow. It has been noised about refuse without sending it out to sea on dumping in every village and kraal from the Orange to the Zambesi that the famous white warriors have been whipped, and that Jameson himself owners, and that Mr. Chamberlain himself, who has been taken prisoner by the Boors. The unmade his fortune by producing screws, has, like lettered savages imagine that means the downmany another British manufacturer, seen his fall of the British Empire and the end of Britrevenues diminished by means of unhampered ish power. No wonder ambitious leaders find it easy to raise the standard of revolt and to rally many men about it.

Most important of all, however, is this, that the Matabele uprising seems to have been suggested from outside, and to be but one of a series of concerted movements against British authority in South Africa. The Boors of the Transvaal are arming and drilling for a big campaign. Of that there is no longer any room for doubt. They have been buying arms and ammunition in vast quantities in Germany, and shipping them secretly to Pretoria. military officers have reorganized the Boer Army and superintended the building of fortifications. The whole Republic has become a camp, on a war footing. Whispers are again going round that the Convention of 1884 is to be repudiated and the independence of the Republie proclaimed. In this, it is said, the Transvaal will have the active support of the Orange Free State and the moral countenance of Germany, It is this coincidence of troubles on both sides of the Limpopo that causes the British anxiety, and also, it may be added, the suspicion that in both cases German agents are at the bottom of the mischief.

There is no room for uncertainty as to Great Britain's line of action. There will be no step backward. Matabeleland will not be aban doned, nor British sovereignty over the Trans vaal be withdrawn. On the contrary, there will be a forward movement all along the line. It is especially significant that reports are renewed of Great Betain's purchase of Delagoa Bay, and that the British Government, when interrogated about them in Parliament, does not deny them. Portugal and Great Britain are on most friendly terms. The former is in need of money. The latter is in need of Delagon Bay. Nothing could be more reasonable, or more advantageous, mutually, than that the bargain should be concluded. If it should be, the last hope of Transvaal independence would vanish forever, and Mr. Rhodes's dream of a wholly British South Africa would be very near fulfilment. With these complications at the south, and with a force moving up the Nile for the reconquest of the Soudan, this bids fair to be another African year in British history, the net result of which will be a considerable expansion of the area of British red on the map of the Dark Continent,

#### TWO NAVAL INCIDENTS.

The launching of the Iowa yesterday was an interesting and important incident. Doubtless it attracted less public notice than it would have lone a few years ago. That is because it lacked the element of novelty. Since a Republican Government began building the new Navy Americans have become accustomed to seeing fine each new one as a matter of course. They have the Indiana to be one of the most formidable Each new vessel should in some respect be an The Kearsarge should be superior to the or another be better even than the Kearsarge.

A few hours before the Iowa was launched case it commanded National attention—far more, an attempt has been made to discipline him. whether she could be safely put into any existing dock. Those doubts are now dispelled. The great ship has been put into the Port Royal dock, and will in time be taken out again without a scratch. At the same time the unpleasant fact remains that she was kept waiting at the enit is considered cause for great congratulation that the task has been accomplished without mishap. It is not pleasant to think that a great risk is run every time a \$5,000,000 ship is put in dock; nor to think that, in the emergencies of war, there might be such delay in dockingdelay which might mean disaster to the Nation Nothing else will ever be satisfactory than that we shall have docks capable of receiving our largest ships with absolute safety and without an hour's delay.

Attention is also called to the fact that such docks as we have are widely separated from the workshops. When a ship is docked at Port Royal men and tools and material for repairs municipal income might thus be increased by a have to be taken thither from Norfolk, hunsum greater than the interest on the cost of a dreds of miles away. A fine dock is being built on Puget Sound, the only one on the whole Pacific Coast; but it will have no workmen or tools. These must all be specially brought, each time ploying for a temporary use not essential to its they are needed, from Mare Island, 700 miles of modern Congregationalism. It cannot, if it welfare a site which the best judges deem to be away. Such arrangements cannot be too severe ly condemned. At every dock there should be constantly maintained an ample force of workmen and an ample equipment of tools, machinery and materials, so that a ship arriving unexpectedly at any time may be taken in hand the library trustees solicit. The further applica- and put in order without an hour's delay. That is the most urgent need of our whole naval establishment to-day. It would have been sunplied long ago if the department had copied British dockvard plans as assiduously as it has British designs for ships. It is all very well to have some warships built by private contract, But enough ought to be built in the Government's own navy yards to keep those yards in perfect trim for doing at any time any work that may be required on any vessel in the Navy.

GETTING RID OF GARBAGE. It is the prevalent impression at the City Hall that Colonel Waring has not been alarmingly energetic and enterprising in providing arrangements for disposing of the city garbage and refuse. At a recent meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment Mayor grong censured the Colonel sharply for his delays in making proper preparations for getting rid of The shores of Long Island and city waste. New-Jersey have been defiled for years by the filthy contents of the dumping scows sent out from Manhattan Island. The offal which has been cast up on the shores of otherwise attractive and charming summer resorts has proved a serious and grievous nuisance. The complaints of the owners of cottages and villas on the south shore of Long Island and on the northeastern of hotel-keepers and visitors to hotels, have been vehement and bitter for many years. It is shameful that this metropolis has continued for so long a time to work such deplorable mischief and damage to Long Island and New-Jersey summer resorts. This evil ought to have been over-

come long ago.

scows. Ample notice was given to the city of New-York last year that the Federal authorities would not permit the nuisance which had been allowed to exist for so many seasons to be continued after the 1st of April, 1896. It is not creditable, then, to our city government that suitable arrangements have not been made before this time to end the objectionable practice of using the dumping scows. Mayor Strong and other city officials have said emphatically that Colonel Waring was in fault, in that he did not display more energy, enterprise and swiftness in his preparations for changing the plan of getting rid of the city

Colonel Waring is reported as saying there will be no difficulty in obtaining an extension of time from the representative of the Federal Government; but this is not a businesslike or praiseworthy way of dealing with such matters The head of the Street Cleaning Department has accomplished practical results in the cleaning of the streets. The people of New-York now look to him to manifest as much energy, resolution and thoroughness in carrying through, with the least possible delay, subject to the approval of the proper officials, a satisfactory plan for handling the garbage and refuse. If through any one's fault the shores of Long Island and New-Jersey are again to be afflicted with such pestilential nuisances from New-York dumping scows as in previous years, the outery of indignation and protest will be loud and long.

THE CONGREGATIONAL HERESY TRIAL.

The Congregational heresy trial in Madison, Conn., this last week resulted in a verdict of acquittal for the accused clergyman, the Rev. William T. Brown. This outcome was fully expected by every one who had followed the case; for in the first place the genius of Congregationalism makes it difficult under the most favorable circumstances to establish the guilt of clergymen accused of holding lax views, and in the second place the particular charges formulated against Mr. Brown were so vague and tenuous that no court could be expected to take cognizance of them. Sundry members of his congregation in Madison, it seems, were offended at his method of stating certain doctrines, and forthwith decided that he did not hold the doctrine of the Trinity, the atonement, the incarnation and Biblical inspiration, which are set forth in the Congregational Creed. At the trial, however, they were only able to prove that the clergyman had made state ments that to them seemed out of harmony with the Creed, and even as to these statements they were obliged to trust to their memory. Under these circumstances the able and representative clergymen who composed the court had only one thing to do-they decided that the charges were not sustained, giving it as their opinion that the whole difficulty arose from the differences in the training and environment of the paster and the complaining members.

But while this heresy trial in itself calls for no extended comment, it is for that very reason an interesting waymark of the revolution that is now taking place in religious thought. Mr. Brown strenuously asserts that he holds the doctrines of the Congregational Creed, and a interpretation is necessarily implied in the Conlows, and the four new ships provided for by has always been antagonized by the conservathis year's appropriations should in some way tives in the denomination. Of course no moditake place unless individuals in the churches the Indiana was put into drydock; an incl- were allowed some liberty of view in holding suggestiveness. Generally speaking, the docking gationalism shows that whenever an individual of a ship is a commonplace affair. Yet in this has exercised such a liberty of interpretation

indeed, than the launching of the Iowa. This The result of this last trial, however, shows to-day. There are, of course, limitations to that liberty, beyond which a church member could not go without putting himself outside the fellowship of the denomination. But within those limitations the field of investigation and specutrance to the dock for many days before her lation is so large that radical modifications of officers would venture to take her in. And now belief are not only possible but inevitable. The orthodox Congregationalism of to-day would have been sternly reprobated by the fathers who first planted Congregationalism in New-England; and under the operation of the present tendencles of religious thought it seems certain that the tests of orthodoxy in the future will be very different from those that obtain to-day. As the court which tried Mr. Brown said, in its judg-

> The Congregational ministry of the present day would not be true to the principles of their fathers if they did not follow them in endeavor-ing to read the Bible in the best light that the ing to read the Bible in the best light that the closest study and highest learning can give. The result of their labors and of Biblical study on the part of Christian scholars in all denominations has been, during the last quarter of a century, to give a clearer meaning to much which had before been obscure, to remove the foundation of many of the stock arguments of infidelity and elevate our conceptions of the nature of God and the duty of man.

In that passage is found imbedded the spirit would, stand still; and under its present leadership it would not if it could.

Kentucky is in mourning. There has just been a million dollar distillery fire at Louisville

The National Liberal Federation has confidence in Lord Rosebery. But not all the former Liberal party has confidence in the National Liberal Federation. It is ominous that only forty members of the House of Commons were present at the meeting, at which the vote of confidence was passed, including not a single member of the late Cabinet, beside Lord Rosebery himself.

One branch of municipal affairs in which Tammany control has been little disturbed is the district court system, affecting more deeply than any of the courts, except those of the city magistrates, the common life of the people. All of the district justices elected a few years ago are members of Tammany Hall, and some of them are among the least reputable and most subservient members of that organization. In some of the downtown districts they lead lazy and useless careers in almost deserted courtrooms. The addition of a part of Westchester made the appointment of a new justice necessary there, and he is a reputable Republican lawyer. A bill now before the Legislature is designed to add another court in the part of Manhattan Island north of Eighty-sixth-st., which has only one court, while the rest of the island has nine, though Harlem has one-quarter of the area and one-fifth of the population of the entire city south of the Harlem River. The new court seems to be needed, but the danger of increasing the expenses of city government and the coast of New-Jersey, and also the fault-finding uselessness of some of the downtown courts lead to the hope that legislation will immediately follow, consolidating the downtown districts at the end of the present terms of the justices, so that any additional expenditures rendered necessary by the growth of the city northward may be met by the abolition of needless offices down-

Many months have passed since Colonel War- It is a wretched farce, and worse, to speak of

inal activity. Then, too, British prestige has ties, a proper system for disposing of the city's could be much more distinctly unfriendly. Sup-States in 1861; wouldn't there have been music in the air?

The magnificent race between Oxford and Cambridge yesterday is suggestive of tough work for Yale at Henley next summer.

The Archbishop of York has just introduced in the House of Lords a bill favoring the Sunday opening of the public houses for an hour at noon, and then only for the sale of liquors to be consumed off the premises. The Bishop of Manchester proposed an amendment to the effect that they might also be opened for an hour in the evening, during which time their patrons should be allowed to consume their drinks on the premises, if they so desired. As a commission is now engaged in considering a revision of the license laws, the Archbishop's measure was for the time being postponed, but its introduction demonstrates that the Sunday opening question is as urgent and as difficult to handle to everybody's satisfaction on the

The country needs a new Custom House at the port of New York, and needs it on the site

If Mayor Gleason should grasp his famous battle-axe and chop off the enacting clause of the Greater New-York bill, he would have a great many more friends to "yell at" in his next campaign, and might, in fact, be compelled to adopt some other way of announcing his candidacy.

A bill has been introduced at Albany with the purpose of depriving the Mayor of Brooklyn of the power to pass judgment on bills affecting that city which are passed by the Legislature. Its introducer was Senator Wieman, whose idea is that the power to pass on bills should be shared by the Mayor with the Board of Aldermen. Accordingly, his bill provides that measures relating to Brooklyn shall be transmitted to the Mayor and to the Common Council for their concurrent action. According to the revised Constitution, special bills concerning cities of the second and third class must be submitted to the Mayors and Common Councils of such cities, but bills affecting cities of the first class are to be submitted to the Mayor only. The Constitution, however, gives the

Legislature power to "previde for the concur-"rence of the legislative body in cities of the first 'class." The point has well been made against lates not to any one city of the first class, but to all the cities of that class. It is a question of construction, of course, but on the face of it was to make the practice uniform in all the cities of any class. The bill has little merit at the best, and in view of its doubtful standing, it will be well for the Legislature to proceed with caution if there is an intention of enacting

Reporters who describe foundling babies a few hours old as smiling sweetly at all beholders ought to do one of two things-they ought to get married or else stop writing about babies.

Two "reform" Legislatures were elected last fall with an overwhelming Republican mafority in each. One has just finished its work and adjourned at Trenton. The other is playing politles at Albany. New-Yorkers may well envy

voted special attention to the question of water supply while holding the office of Commissione: of City Works, gives his hearty approval to the the State, pointing out that commissions to examine this subject have been created in other States, as New-Jersey and Mussachusetts ommission for the purpose in this State may soon become an open question. We are too apt to think that our sources of water supply are unlimited, but it is becoming evident that in a dent of perhaps less importance, but of equal the old beliefs. And yet the history of Congre- few years it will be necessary to find more water for the vest number of people assembled around New-York Bay. Private companies, too, are looking out for water in the hope of making profitable bargains by selling it to the cities. was because there had been grave doubts as to whether she could be safely put into any existis fully recognized in the Congregational polity and Long Island cannot be pumped dry for the Robert S. MacArthur, pastor of the Calvary Bapbenefit of the cities at its western end. Some larger sources, either rivers or lakes, must be drawn on in a comparatively near future. It is well to look into the present water supply of our cities and make sure that it is of good quality This, we take it, is the purpose of Senator Brush's bill. But it will coon be in order, if it is not already so, to turn an eye to the future and lay plans for providing the metropolis with water of the best quality in unlimited quantity

## PERSONAL.

"The New-York Herald" the other day quoted Mr Matthews, of "The Buffalo Express," as applying the expression "old goddlewoddles" to Messrs Mor ton and Platt. Just what Mr. Matthews meant he the expression has been puzzling everybody since it appeared. But "The Buffalo Express" now de-clares that "The Herald" reporter misunderstood what Mr. Matthews said. He referred to the gen-tlemen in question as "good old toddlewoddles."

The Prince of Naples, son of the King of Italy who has quarrelled with his father, according to foreign papers looks upon Emperor William Germany as the one man to be imitated. He is a thorough scholar and often surprises scientists with his knowledge. He is not popular among women One Princess refused him because he likes garlic too

State, in 'The Washington Times,' 'is a great wheat-growing State, especially the northern section. Last year we produced one-sixteenth of all the wheat grown in the United States and will do even better this year. Our orange crop is going to be immense this year. Our orange crop is going to be immense this season, the buds, fortunately, not having been injured by the recent frosts. As far as politics is concerned the American Protective As-sociation is going to have a large share in the work of naming the next President."

General Heureaux, President of the Dominican Republic, has given one more proof of his devotio to Spanish interests on this continent. The editor of "El Porvenir," a newspaper published at Puerto of "El Porvenir," a newspaper published at Puerto Plata, has been sent to prison for having published an article commenting unfavorably upon the resignation of Marshal Martinez Campos. The sentence is based upon the fact that the condemned article violated the neutrality which the Dominican Republic should observe toward a friendly country.

"The Green Bag" says that Judge Gary has a dry wit with him that is occasionally the cause of grim courtroom being pervaded by very audible tittering. The other day one of the attorneys wa airing his indignation. He had been robbed, yes, sir, alring his indignated from the way things went right there under the eyes of the law. Finally Judge Gary noticed the furning and fretting one, "What's the noticed the furning and fretting one, "What's the matter, now?" he asked. "Matter It's a confound-ed outrage! Had my overcoat stolen right from this room." The judge smiled a little, "Overcoat, eh?" he said "Pah! that's nothing. Whole suits are lost here every day."

Among the "Kings in exile" whom M. Rainliniet vony, formerly Prime Minister of Madagascar, will find when he goes to Algiers, will be Nam-Ghi, the deposed Emperor of Annam. Nam-Ghi ikes Al-giers, however, and has no desire to return to his native land. He has become an expert bicycle rider and thinks tours on his wheel greater sport than governing a country.

Henry Mencken, of Baltimore, who has just arhome from Cuba, says that Americans are constantly subjected to insults, even in Havana. "One American," he continues, "who stands up for his rights and those of his countrymen is Captain Randall, commander of the steamer Olivette, running between Tampa and Havana. While the Oliv ning between Tampa and Havana. While the Olivette was at Havana a few days ago, a Cuban who is a naturalized citizen of the United States, boarded the ship with his daughter to sall for Tampa. He found something wrong with his tickets and went ashore to correct the mistake. The daughter became alarmed and appealed to a Spanish band to strike her. Captain Randall rushed to the girl's assistance. He seized the officer and threw him across the deck. 'Don't you dare to strike anybody on board this boat,' he said to the Spaniard. If you try any more business of this kind, you good-

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY.

The last week but one of Lent passed without incidents of great importance. There were the reguyears past have formed one of the mild diversions of the penitential season, besides the meetings of the Knickerbocker, Bowling, Roller Skating and Badminton clubs, to occupy the attention of the people who were devoted to the innocent amusement provided by each organization. But it must be con-fersed everybody has had all the Lenten rest that he or she desires, and the dawn of Easter will end he or she desires, and the dawn of Easter will end for society a period of social depression most strongly marked during the last two weeks. The country clubs at West Chester and Tuxedo have been well patronized, and at both numerous luncheons and dinner parties have been given by different members. The Country Club at West Chester began its spring pigeon shoots on March 21, and began its spring pigeon shoots on March 21, and began its spring pigeon shoots on March 21, and began its spring pigeon shoots on March 21, and began its spring pigeon shoots on March 21, and began its spring pigeon shoots on March 21, and began its spring pigeon shoots on March 21, and headow Brook Hunt has already enjoyed a run, but the ground is not yet in proper condition for the sport. No dinners or entertainments of special note were given in town last week, and there was not even a wedding to talk over. However, April promises to be a month of bridal processions, and wedding bells will ring morning, noon and night, and the clergymen of every denomination will be in great demand to tie the numerous nuptial knots.

One of the most elaborate dinner parties last week was given on Friday night by Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel L. McCready at their handsome hom in East Seventy-fifth-st. The table was decorated with clusters of daffodlis and mignonette. Mr. and Mrs. McCready's guests were Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton, Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVicker, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Cotton, Miss Gray, Miss Annie Corbin, Miss Mary Turnure, Ellot Gregory, Isaac Iselin and J. Arden Harriman.

The steamers of the last ten days have carried out the advance guards of departing society folk Among those who sailed last week were Mr. and

The engagement is announced of Miss Nellie Brokaw, the only daughter of Isaac Brokaw, to Carl Fischer-Hansen, of this city. Miss Brokaw, who was introduced to society about two years ago, is a beautiful girl. Mr. Fischer-Hansen is a memis a beautiful girl. Mr. F.scher-Hansen is a mem-ber of an old and prominent family in Denmark. He is a naturalized American citizen, and is prac-tising law in this city Mr. Fischer-Hansen is a member of the Players', University Athletic, the Republican and the 7th Regiment Veteran clubs of this city, of the 7th Regiment, Company I, and of Kane Lodge, He is also the president of the Danish-Norwegian Republican club of the State of New-York. It is not known when the wedding will take place.

Alfred Ronald Conkling, whose marriage to Miss Ethel Eastman Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs Eastman Johnson, will be celebrated at noon on Thursday, April 9, in St. Thomas's Church, will give his farewell bachelor dinner at his home, No. 27 East Tenth-st., on Tuesday evening preceding his wedding day. Mr. Conkiling will have as his his wedding day. Mr. Conkiling will have as his guests his brother, Heward Conkiling, who will attend him as best man at the wedding, and Alexander M. Hadden, Dr. William A. Pierrepont, E. McDougall Hawkes, George Lorillard Ronalds, Louis A. dl Zerega, cousins, and De Forest Manice, who will be ushers. The marriage ceremony, which will be followed by a reception at the home of Miss Johnson's parents, No. 65 West Fifty-fith-st., will be performed by the rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. J. Wesley Brown.

One of the most brilliant of the April weddings will be that of Miss Edna Earl Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Johnson, of No. 601 Madison-ave., to George Quintard Palmer, which will be celebrated at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, April 22, in St. Agnes's Chapel, in West Ninety-second-st., near Columbus-ave. The uncle of the bridegroom, Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, assisted by the minister in charge of the chapel, the Rev. Dr. Edward Bradley, and the Rev. Dr. Bruglar, of Port Chester, will officiate at the mar-riage ceremony. The bride, who will enter the thurch with and be given away by her father, will wear a gown of white satin and point lace. maid of henor will be her sister, Miss Lillian Johnson, and her bridesmaids will be Miss Mabel Adams, Mes Laura Beile Spraker, Miss Agnes Ely and the bridegroom's coustn. Miss Maud Quintard. The maid of honor will wear a gown of pink silk, covered with pink mouseline de sole, and a white Leghorn hat, dressed with white plumes and pink roses, while the bridesmaids will be attired alike in gowns of green zilk, covered with white dotted mousseline de sole. Sashes of broad green ribbon and white Leghorn hats, trimmed with white tulle and lilles of the valley, will complete their costumes. Mr. Palmer's best man will be his brother, Frank F. Palmer, and the ushers will be Frederick Palmer and Charles Palmer, uncless of the bridegroom; William A. Slayback. Alexander Roe, Edward Parrish and Dwight Taylor. The reception will follow the coremony at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson. Several hundred guests will attend it. Mr. Palmer, who is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas F. Palmer, of this city, will sail with his bride for Europe on the steamship Lucania on June 6. They expect to remain abroad all summer. Their home next whiter will be at No. 9 East Seventy-sixth-sit, which is a present to the young course from Mrs. Palmer, the bridegroom's mother. Adams, Miss Laura Beile Spraker, Miss Agnes Ely

J. Clark, whose marriage to William Wright Harrel, jr., will take place or Wednesday afternoon, April 15, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles tist Church, in West Fifty-seventh-st., will perform the marriage ceremony, which will be followed by a large reception. Miss Clark will be followed by either maid of honor or bridesmaid. Frederick Harre, brother of the bridesmand, will be best man. The ushers will be a cousin of the bridegroom, C. Harrei, of Bridgeport, Conn. Ernest Vondersmith Clark and Charles H. Clark, jr., brothers of the bride.

Invitations were sent out last week for the mar-

riage of Mins Adelaide Priscilla Coles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Barak Gritman Coies, to Henry Stone Hand. The ceremony is to take place on Tues-day. April 7. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the home of the bride's parents, No. 128 East Thirty-fourth-st. The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Sanders, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, will officiate at the ceremony. Miss Julie Hand, of Brooklyn, a niece of the bridegroom, will be the maid of honor the will wear a gown of white mousseline de sole and will carry a white silk parasol filled with spring flowers. Little Harvey Knowles, a nephew of the bride, will be the page. He will be in a white sallor suit and will carry a cane garlanded with flowers. There will be no bridesmaids. Miss Coles will wear a gown of white brocade embellished with duchess lace; her veil of tulle will be fastened with duchess lace; her veil of tulle will be fastened with orange blossoms and a diamond and pear; crescent pin, the gift from the bridegroom, Mr. Hand is treasurer of the Davis Oil Company, and a member of the Produce Exchange. He is a son of Horace C. Hand, an old resident of Honesdale, Penn., and cashier of the Wayne County Savings Bank of that place. Mr. Hand's best man will be his cousin, Dr. Alfred Hand, Jr., of Philadelphia. The ushers will be the bride's brother, Barak Gritman Coles, jr., of Williams College, and John Torray, of Brooklyn, a cousin of the bridegroom. There will be a reception immediately after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Hand will sail for Europe in the steamship Germank, on May 13. They expect to remain abroad until late in the autumn. On their return to New-York, they will make their home at No. 128 East Thirty-fourth-st.

A large wedding will take place at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, April 22, in the Roman Catholic Church of All Saints, One-hundred-and-twentyninth-st. and Madison-ave. The bride will be Miss Alice Adelaide Biglin, a daughter of Bernard Biglin, of No. 263 West One-hundred-and-thirty-ninthand the bridegroom, Robert J. Fox, of this city. Several hundred invitations have been sent out for the marriage ceremony, but only the relatives and a small number of intimate friends of the couple have been bidden to the breakfast which follows at the home of the bride's father. The Rev. William, Livingston, president of St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, N. Y., assisted by the Rev. James Power, the ector of the church, will perform the marriage ceremony and celebrate the nuptial mass which fol-lows it. The bride, who is the third daughter of Mr. Biglin, will wear a gown of white satin, the corsage trimmed with point lace and pearls; ber veil of tuile will be fastened with orange blossoms and several diamond ornaments. Her sister, Miss Florence A. Biglin, will be the maid of honor. Her costume will be of white silk trimmed with lace; she will also wear a white leghorn hat trimmed with apple blossoms and plak ribbon. The six bridesmaids, two in gowns of green tuile, two in bridesmaids, two in gowns of green tuile, two in years of the prince Mr. Biglin, will wear a gown of white satin, the

Invitations will shortly be sent out for the riage of Miss Rose M Goldsmith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Goldsmith, to Harry Morgenstern. The ceremony will take place at the home of the bride's parents, No. 129 East Sixtleth-st., on Wednesday, April 22.

riage of Miss Marie Lemcke to Arthur Brogan, will be celebrated at the home of the bride's parents Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Lemcke, No. 14 Van Nest Place, this city. The Rev. Dr. John J. Young, pastor of Sr. John's Lutheran Church in Christopher-st. will perform the marriage ceremony, which will be followed by a reception. Miss Tilite Lemcks, will be